TAMMANY'S HEAVY YOKE.

PROPERTY-OWNERS GROW INDIGNANT.

THE VALUATION ON REAL ESTATE MADE EX-CESSIVELY BURDENSOME THAT THE TAX-

The increase in the assessed valuation of real estate this city by \$40,656,783, to enable the Tammany officeholders to say that the tax rate has been reduce with the condition of the real estate market tirely unwarranted and indefensible and calculated to place the city property owner greatly at a disad-vantage as compared with the residents of the interior of the state. No one seems to doubt that the object of the assessors is to obtain more money for the Tam many crowd to spend and at the same time to delude people into the belief that the taxes are lower than ever before. "The lowest tax rate since the days of Peter Stuyvesant," say the assessors, but that is little comfort to the property-owner who has to pay compaign cry, however, and it taking with people to not own property or rent property under condis that are directly affected by the Increase, and

Nevertheless the rept payers pay this increase, and contribute to the Tammany corruption fund. Not only do they do this, but they pay a constantly increasing part of the State tax. Tammany sheds crocodile tears over the burden imposed on the poor people of New-York by the country, and for the sake of plundering these same poor people, without their knowing it, helps to bind still avter State burdens upon them. Many real estate owners are in the power of Tammany Hall and do not dare complain, knowing that the officials can amoy them if they desire. A member of one of largest real estate firms in the city, when asked opinion yesterday, said: "Please do not Our interests are large and it would no idea of the almost numberless ways in which we are liable to be annoyed by officials whom we happen to antagonize. We find it best to keep quiet and be thankful for what they do leave Many other real estate men were willing, however, to brave Tammany's displeasure

E. A. Crulkshank, of E. A. Crutkshank & Co. No. 176 Broadway, said: "I do not approve the increase in city valuation, because it compels the city to pay so much more to the state. On general principles I think it wrong to keep lifting up the real estate valuations. I am not well informed as to the particulars of the increase, because most of our property has not improved much, belonging in the main to old estates, and there has been no great increase, except in Yorkville, where we had put up some buildings."

J. V. B. Clarkson, of Floyd, Clarkson & Sons, said:

"The increase is not justified by any growth of the Values of land throughout the city have not increased and no one will pretend that \$40,000,worth of buildings have been erected in a In the First, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards it is possible that the increase is justified by the amount of building. In the Twelfth Ward there no such increase as the assessors Thy made. I don't know whether there has been building in the Second Ward to account for the ad ditional valuation there. There certainly has not been in the Ninth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards. The owners get back the increase in taxes one way or another from the tenants. This system chich has been followed for several years is good thing to build up Jersey and Brooklyn. man of ordinary means can own and live in a small house in New-York. A three-story house is getting a curiosity. To get any fair return for the expense of holding a small plot of ground, the owner has to put up a high building. It is a very nice dodge on the part of Tammany to get money out of the people, and you may be sure they will get all they

The assessors have put the valut too high," said Thomas C. Higgins, of No. 59 Liberty-st. "In the Twelfth Ward there are many vacant houses and rents have not increased. In many cases they have decreased. Some of the property should be assessed lower than it was before, but the increase in the ward is over \$11,000,000. There has been no such building as to justify that, and I don't see the reason for raising it so much. Increase in valuation really increases taxes. I have property in the Twelfth Ward that I cannot rent or sell. politicians who make their living off the people, and they are anxious to get all they can. Politically city is thoroughly demoralized."

"I cannot sell my property in One-hundred-andtwenty-fifth-st. by 20 per cent as high as I could a year ago, but the taxes are being put up there. There Moses J. Wolf, of No. 165 Broadway, said: "The valuation is entirely too high. There are no two

ays about it. The politicians have put down the rate and have put up the values, just as they did last year. It is outrageous,"

The valuation is excessive," said I. S. Korn, of No. 137 Brondway. "They want to lower the tax the amount of money spent by the city government." A member of the firm of John R. Foley & Son., of No. 153 Broadway, said: "There are eleven stores One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., between Fifth and Fighth aves. The assessment is higher

in proportion there than in Grand-st., the Bowery, and Third and Sixth aves. I have buildings in Fourteenth and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth sts., and the taxes are higher in Harlem in proportion to the rent I get. The authorities reduce your tax rate perhaps .02 per cent to throw dust in people's eyes and then increase the valuation \$40,000,000 and collect more money than

"I think the increase is justified in the Twelfth Ward, but not in the Nineteenth. Only in Fifth-ave. has there been much building in that ward and that doesn't amount to a great deal. I should say that the in crease was about twice what it should be. Perhap-\$20,000,000 increase would be fairly abreast the growth of the city. I do not think the Fifteenth Ward ought to be raised at all."

A. Stern, of No. 122 Bowery, said: "I am acquainted in the Tenth Ward. There have been few new build ings crected there. It is the same way in the Seventh, Eleventh and Thirteenth wards. Lots have not increased at all in value and new buildings have been We have difficulty in getting our former rents. The increase in downtown valuations is not justified by any condition of things existing in the real estate It must be due to politics."

"I think they are overdoing it," said the junior mem-ber of the firm of Seton & Wissman, of No. 11 Pine-st There has been no such legitimate increase in rea estate values. In general the valuation was high enough before. There is of course a certain proper increase in the districts that are building up, but the ssors have spread this increase all over. The effect is to give an appearance of a low tax rate. city is growing, but at nothing like the rate the assessors would make out. They have increased valuations in many cases without any apparent reason for

They make the rate less, but they get the money out of the people somewhere," said James E. Leviness of No. 59 Liberty-st.

Alfred E. Marling, of No. 66 Cedar-st., said: "We expect some increase, but this is too much. The tax rate has been kept down for ten years in the same way and much boasting has been indulged in over it but it is ail buncombe. We have got used to it and

way and much bousting has been indulged in over it, but it is all buncombe. We have got used to it and have to stand it. Here for instance I have three pieces of property in Norfolk-st, assessed last year at \$20,000. This year \$1,000 is added. There have been no improvements and no increase. The added taxes will come in some cases out of the increase. The added taxes will some cases out of the owner's. The owner will make all he can, but will not be likely to lose a good tenant to save it, because good tenants are bard to get and rents are bard to raise. The content are bard to raise. Charles Shuitz, of No. 162 West One-hundred and twenty-sixth-st., said: "The valuations are too high That is why so many people have failed in Hariem lately. They have to pay such high taxes there that rents are correspondingly high, and sand shuits because following the cannot manage to pay them."

A member of the firm of Leonard 6. Carpenter, of No. 41 Liberty-st., said: "Two or three years ago there was a great increase in assessments down around here. A new assessor turned things over. They have a habit of raising the valuation of a small building when a large one is built by it. Now, the large buildings hurt the small ones. They cost less in property and many who own them don't know what to do. The lots are too small tob suld great office buildings on, and the only things to do is to buy adjoining property or sell to a neighbor. Yet these little lots are valued the same as those under greet buildings one, and the only things to do is to buy adjoining property or sell to a neighbor. Yet these little lots are valued the same as those under greet buildings one fancy price paid for a plot wanted at any price by the owner of a larger plot so as to build a big building on it. That is no have content for the property of the owner of a larger plot wanted at any price by the owner of a larger plot wanted at any price by the owner of a larger plot was to build a big building on it. That is no hair criterion of the value of other proper

lists, and when the valuation was once on the books it was next to impossible to get it changed.

OPPOSING A RAILROAD'S SCHEME

MITTEE ADJOURNED.

The Aldermen's Ballroads Committee met for an other hearing yesterday on the application of the Fiftheth Street, Astoria Ferry and Central Park Railroad ompany for a franchise to lay tracks through the following streets:

From the foot of West Fifty-seventh-st, down Eleventh-ave, to Fifty-fourth-st,, to Tenth-ave., through Fiftleth and Fifty-first sts. to Park-ave., thence through Fifty-first-st, to First-ave., to Fifty-third or Fifty-fourth st., to Avenue A, to Eighty-sixth or Eighty-ninth at to Avenue B, to the Fast River. From the foot of st. to Central Park and across the Park to Eighth-ave. thence up and down Eighth-ave, to West Seventyboth streets to Ninth-ave., to West Seventy-ninth st., and thence to the Hadson River. From the in-tersection of Madison-ave, with East Ninety-sixth-st., up Madison-ave, to East Ninety-seventh-st., across Central Park, and the second control of the c Central Park, and through West Ninety-sixth st. to the Hudson River. From East Seventy-ninth-st, and Avenue B, up Avenue B to Eighty-eighth or Eighty minth st., thence in either or both streets to Avenu Ninety-sixth-st., to Central Park. In East Sixty and East Sixty-sixth sts., from Avenue A to Central Park, to connect with any rullroad on the Park transerse road, and thence to the Hudson in West Sixty fifth or West Sixty-sixth st.

Among those who appeared to oppose the pany's request were Roger Foster, counsel for the Fiftieth and Fifty-first sts. Property Holders' Association; Warren E. Dennis, treasurer of the ation; B. C. Hardenbrook, for the West Seventy-ninth st. property-owners; A. Prentice, for the property-owners on the north side of Manhattan Square; David Milliken, Jr., for the Fifth Avenue Pre clety; School Commissioner Charles H. Knox, for H. O. Havemeyer and other property-owners on East Staty-fifth and Sixty-sixth sts., and Charles Wehle, for East Sixty-fifth-st. bolders of real estate. Mr. Foster sald that he also represented a number of well known persons and corporations, including the trustees Patrick's Cathedral, Columbia College, Mrs. W. H.

Vanderbilt, George Vanderbilt, Whitelaw Reld, Andrew Carnegle, Samuel D. Esboock, ex-tovernor Hoadly and Eugene Kelly.

At the request of J. F. Harrison, counsel for the company, the hearing was adjourned until July 27, to give opportunity for publishing the application in "The Law Journal."

AWARDS TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

APPRAISAL OF THE SITE OF THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE IN BOWLING GREEN.

General Henry L. Burnett, Cx Secretary Charles S. Fairchild and George W. Cotterill, commissioners of ap-praisal of the site for the new Custom House, have filed their report in the United States Circuit Court. They were appointed on December 23 to assess the valuations of the property forming the block bounded by Bowling Green and Whitehall, Bridge and State sts. There are seventeen purcels, for which the following wards are made

Harriette B. Hamilton, Edward Cooper, Theodore P. Cooper, Katherine M. Cooper, Alice B. Cooper or Alice B. Crane, and Henry W. Cooper, \$125,000 for percel No. 1; Herman C. Van Post, \$160,000 for parcel No. 2; Theodore Chichester, trustee for the estate of Ferdinand Saydam, \$144,000, and to the Compagnic Generale Transatlantique, for its lease, \$6,000 for parcel No. 3; Charles P. Hemenway, William B. Bacon and Charles J. Morrill, trustees of Augustus Hemenway. \$155,000 for parcel No. 4; William K. Vanderbilt and Cornelius Vanderbilt, \$151,000, for parcel No. 5; John . Cadwalader, \$170,000, and the International Navigation Company, for its lease, \$6,000, for parcel No. 6; Harriet W. Berryman, owner in fee of No. 7 Howling Green, the difference between the sum of \$275,000 and he aggregate of the sums which may be due from her to the United States Trust Company, upon her bonds for \$20,000 and \$15,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent, and to the trust company their mortrage with interest, for parcel No. 7; Hester Meintyre, \$77,000 for parcel No. 8; Lloyd Phoenix and Phillips Phoenix, Individually and as executors of the will of Stephen Whitney Phoenix, \$82,000 for purcel No. 9; Maria S. Helser, Maria S. Heiser, Jr., and Sarah Heiser, \$76,000 for parcel No. 10; Lutheran Emigrants' House Association of New-York, \$63,000 for parcel No. 117 oles, Louis Nellson, Clifford A. Hand and Theophylat B. Bleecker, jr., executors and trustees under of Elizabeth U. Coles, \$137,000, and Edwin M. Brown and Edward A. Seccomb, the difference between \$75,000 and the sum due from them to the Nassau \$75,000 and the sum due from them to the Nassau frust Company upon their bond for \$40,000 and 5 per cent per annum, for parcel No. 12; Alfred De Witt, George G. De Witt, William G. De Witt, Thodore De Witt, executors under the will of George G. De Witt, and ten others, \$117,000 for parcel No. 13; Noel B. Sanborn, Elizabeth P. Paulding and Emily P. Paulding, \$25,000 for parcel No. 14; Joseph Richardson, George Richardson, and Delartpha Grace Richardson, S22,000 for parcels No. 15 and 10; the value of parcel No. 17, which is an alley, is divided among the owners of property abutting on it.

any real or supposed benefits which owners might rive from the public use of the property to be taken. The owners have fought hard in the courts to retain assession of their property and they will probably re-

CUITING THE PRICE OF PIG IRON

President B. G. Clark, of the Thomas Iron Co., at No. 62 Wall-st., announces that his company has made a reduction of \$1 a ton in the price of pig-iron. Nos 1x and 2x northern pig are now \$15 and \$14 a ton respectively, while the previous prices of the Grey Forge brands remain the same. Mr. Clark said: "I find that we have been getting a little more for our fron than others and it was to meet the market this cut was made. There was no idea of stamping out weaker competition, as has been stated; if there is anything of that kind done it will only be incidental and not because I have any desire for such a result. In our judgment the market was too high, and we

Experienced iron brokers, in commenting on the ction of the Thomas Iron Co., agree in saying There is certainly a profit in selling the pig-iron at the prices set, or the company would shut down. For smaller or weaker companies there will be no profits and they will be forced to close temporarily. All furnaces of the same relative strength as the Thomas company can meet the cut. The action of the Lake Superior and Southern fron men is at present indefinite; the latter are distant from this market and nite; the latter are distant from this market and separated by a freight rate of \$4 a ton. Still their ore is a cheaper and leaver grade of one and they will undoubtedly be able to meet the cut. Moreover, they are strong financially and have previously demonstrated that they can operate and sell from as long as any Northern furnace."

It was also said that the price of from would certainly be higher before the snow flew. The immediate effect upon the trade has been partially discounted, and for the last two weeks buying has been only for surrent requirements.

A PERSISTENT WINK FROM AN EYE OF FIRE.

An amusing incident happened during the fireworks display at West Brighton, Coney Island, on Wed night. The usual crowd was swelled by a large ex-cursion party from several Newark clubs, and all vere on the lookout for fun of any sort. The evening's programme included fire-portraits, of Harrison and Cleveland. Harrison's portrait, which was to come first, appeared as scheduled with the solitary exception of the right eye. That eye remaining blank. Cleveland's face was then turned on and Harrison's was slowly vanishing when suddenly the missing eye began to splutter and quiver in a ghostly wink. A roar of laughter and cheering burst from the crowd, but the wink continued until Mr. Cleveland's glowing countenance was withdrawn into the friendly cover of the darkness. Then, as the Harrison eye disap-peared, the crowd struck up the old refrain: "And he winked the other eye."

WORK OF THE PARK BOARD.

Plans were submitted to the Park Board vesterday East River Park. The engineer estimated the cost at \$125,000, including building three additional bridges. The plans will be sent to the Board of E-tinate for approval. A footpath from Bedford Park tation to the Southern Bonlevard was ordered built. Museum of Art was approved and \$2,000 for music in the parks. Plans for "returfacing" Seventy-second st., between Columbus and Amsterdam aves., were ap

The Board dismissed the application of Mrs. Bay tos for a permit to erect objectionable bays on her Fifthave, house until she should be able to secure the consent of abutting owners, as is required by the city Fifth-ave.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st., at 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30 Special, 12:46 Special, 1:30 p. m., vta Sandy Hook route from Pier 8, North River, at 9:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:15, 1:00 p. m. Parlor cars on all Special Trains.

ADVANCE IN COAL PRICES.

SENATE INVESTIGATORS AT WORK.

THE HEARING BEFORE THE ALDERMEN'S COM- EXPERTS GIVE THEIR TESTIMONY-THE READING DEAL BLAMED.

The committee appointed by the State Senate to in-vestigate the subject of the Reading Railroad "deal" met yesterday morning at the Murray Hill Hotel. General Martin T. McMahon, Edward P. Hagan, Jacob A. Cantor, Charles T. Saxton, Matthias Endres, Georg committee who were present Martin T. McMahon noted as chairman, G. G. Griffin noted as counsel and Thomas Jackson as his assistant. The first witness before the committee was Frederick E. Saward, Editor of "The Coal Trade Journal," who submitted prices

pressed, he said, due to an overstock remaining from last year. On January 19 of this year, in order to re-establish a schedule, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company tested a circular giving net prices at loading points to wholesale dealers. Broken coal was quo ed at \$3 25 per ton, egg at \$3 35, stove at \$3 50 and chestnut at \$3, since then the prices had been size. The difference in prices was 65 cents in broken award added that the first advance on the original January prices was made at a meeting of the sales agents representing the companies in the combination on January 28, and that then the prices were raised to 83 05, 83 75, 83 90 and 83 40 for the grades of coal in the order mentioned.

During February and March there was only a slight change, that in chestnut grade to \$0.05, but on April 25 the prices again went up to \$3.75 for broken, \$3.90 for egg. \$4.15 for stove and \$3.90 for chestnut. Then came an advance, on May 26, in obe-tnut guide to \$4.05 per ton, and on June 29 the prices were raised for all grades to \$3.90 for broken, \$4.20 for egg, \$4.50 for stove and \$4.40 for chestnut. The stove and chestnut grades were place. Retail prices had remained nearly the same since the advance by the combination as before. The reasons assigned for this were that the retail merchants had on hand large supplies of coal, bought tefore the advance, and besides, competition among hemselves had kept the increase down to 25 cents n all grades, which in some cases was only one-half

It was likely, said Mr. Saward, that the fu advance in prices would have a prohibitory effect. He could see no reason for this increase in prices except as a consequence of the combination of coal

The "equalizing prices" spoken of by the combina tion meant that all buyers would have to pay the same for their coal at the mines, and to this would be added the freight charges. Thus the difference in price between coal at Philadelphia, New York and hicago would be one of freight charges the cost of the coal being the same for all three places at the the miners in some regions where wages, after a cer tain point, were based upon prices obtained for the

The next witness was Henry L. Herbert, of H. L. He corroborated the evidence given as to retail prices The retail dealers had cheap coal in stock, could afford to sell without at once making an in rease in price. Mr. Herbert expected a further ad cance in prices of wholesale quantities, and a co-

advance of the wholesaler and retaller lad been ex plained just as he understood them. He added that order to create a demand large contracts were some

CHURCHES TRYING TO CONSOLIDATE

The Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, No. 145 West Thirteenthist, at its mostleg last Wednesday evening, voted to extend an invitation to the Chalmers Presbyerian Church, seventh ave, and Eachteenthst,, to unite with it and form one church. The shurch thus formed is to keep the unine and use the Rev. Walter D. Buchanan, the present pistor of the Chalmers Street Church, is to be the pastor. The reason for this action is that there are too man Presbyterian churches in that neighborhood.

The Thir centh street Church has been without a pastor since the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson resigned, about two months ago. The interior of the sharch is being newly fitted up in every respect, it having been damaged considerably by smoke from a small fire which occurred in it about May 1. It is inderstood that the Chalmers Presbyterian Church signified its willingness to accept the invitation of the Thirteenth Street Church. At 1 s next meeting, which will be held on September 7, the subject will probably be definitely settled.

SHE HAD TEN STOWAWAYS ON BOARD.

The steamship Mercia, which arrived here vester stowaways. They were all colored boys, ranging in age from 1s to 25 years. When their presented n heart was discovered, they were set at work, some in the fireroom and some as servants. whole ten were taken to Ellis Island when the ship arrived and were detained there. They will prob-ably be sent back to Jamaica.

THEY SAY HE HAD NO PHYSICIAN'S LICENSE Special Agent Loring, of the County Medical Society was complainant in the Tombs Court yesterday against Max Wyler, of No. 343 East Eighty-sixth-st. Wyler was arrested on a warrant charging him with pracit is alleged he had prescribed for a child of Mr. child was dying. Wyler, it is sald, told Mrs. Miller to have the child removed to Mount shall Hospital, as then, in case of death, a death certificate could be ob-tained. He could not give one. Justice Divver held am in \$500 bail for Special Sessions.

PINES OF DELINQUENT JUBORS.

During the quarter ending March 31, 1,440 juror falled to appear at court when summoned and were fined in the aggregate about \$53,000. It is the date of the Corporation Counsel's office to collect these That office reported yesterday that all of the amount except \$300 was remitted when the case came up for trial. Of this sum \$200 has been col lected. Mr. Clark said that the cost of the proceed mrs to the city to collect the lines was about \$1,000.

STATE BOARD OF ASSESSOLS ORGANIZED. Alleany, July 7,-The recently appointed State

Loard of Assessors organized to day by the election of Mr. Wood, of Poughkeepsle, as chairman and secretary of the Board. Appeals were received from the netice of the Boards of Supervisors of Columbia Chantanena and Wayne counties, 1: their equalization of taxes in those counties last fall.



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AVE some

breakfast.

CUSTOM HOUSE RECORDS GONE.

A BROKER CHAINGED WITH STEALING THEM

SOME ONE HAS ALSO ALTERED BILLS OF LADING

ON FILE-WILLIAM (UTAJAR ACCUSED. A Government official declared in a court yester day his belief that William Cutajar, a Custom-Hous-broker, had stolen thirty or forly bills of lading from the files at the Custom House. The charge was made in the examination before Commissioner Guiseppe Siccordi, who was accused of giving a fals of thirty-five cases of cheese impo Slocardi, who is an importer of fruits and provision at Nos. 2 and 3 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, employed William Cutajar to attend to paying the duty on the cheese. The importation really weighed 77,000 pounds, but the bill of lading presented by the bro the weight as 2,204 pounds. Cutajar paid the duty

Siccordi declared yesterday that he had puld hi broker the duty on the actual weight, saying that Catajar must have kept the difference. Commissioner Shields accordingly discharged the importe

Cutajar played the same trick on Angelo Franchi, it is charged. Franchi was arrested last winter for presenting a false invoice of goods imported by him. He, too, says that he paid Cutajar the full duty, and that the broker faistfied the figures and remined the profits of the afteration. Cutajur himself is under Jersey. These here charge him with making false statements about the weights of imports. The across the Hudson River acceses him of trying to bribe a Government weigher in Hoboken to aid him in making a false invoice of the weight of articles imported from Italy.

One of the witnesses yesterday was Acting-Deputy Collector James W. Cronkite. He offered in evidence a copy of the bill of lading covering Slecardl's goods. Charles A. Hess, counsel for the defendant, and also for Cutajar, demanded the original Mil.

That has been stolen from the Custom House, said the witness. How do you know?" asked the lawyer

"I can tell you in a general way that William Cutajar stole thirty or forty bills of lading from the Custom-House files," was Mr. Cronkite's definit

"I haven't seen him steal any," was the at but a remnant of the bill of lading in the Siccardi "but a remains of the bill of lading in the Sicencedicase still remains on the entry where it had been pasted and whence it was stolen. So to is in thirty or forly entries. I have been investigating the subject for a year and a half. In a large number of other entries the bills of heling attached to entries heave been muritated by changing the figures with chemicals and lah, and by scratching out figures with a kalfe. The weight upon the face of the bill was reduced, showing that some one attempted to commit fraud. I suppose that no one was interested in any but the importer and the broker. I therefore can come to no other conclusion than that the figures were changed so thunsily in some cases, that the person stole the bills to deprive us of evidence. The entries are always open to brokers who are at liberty to look at them at any time."

Mr. Hess didn't have much to say to this,

COMPETITION IN SUGAR MAKING.

THE MOLLENHAUERS ERECT A NEW REFINERY IN BROOKLYN.

There is a sign of fresh competition in the ade, in the preparations of the Molienhauer Sugar Refining Company, which has just completed a new refinery in Williamsburg. The company's property occupies the entire block bounded by Kent-ave., South Eleventh-st., Division-st. and the East River. is already creefed a main building, ten stories high on the river front, and extending back to Kent ave., outlding is eight stories high. This building to-day contains a large amount of the necessary relining machinery, bollers, engines and tanks, and will have capacity to refine 2,000 barrels of sugar a day. the west of this building foundations are hild for an dditional building of double the ground area of the completed building, and which is to be carried up to height of three stories, but the foundations are so lab

The company which owns this properly was into ith a capital of \$1,000,000, every share of which i held by the Mollenhauer family. Mollenhauer, president: J. A. Mollenhauer, vice-president, and F. D. Mollenhauer, secretary and treasurer

The following statement from the Mollenhauers, was quoted in Wall Street yesterday: "The Mollenhauer family has been in the sugar refining business since 1837. We were sugar bollers, and made our product from molasses, but the McKinley bill, by taking off the duty on all sugar below 16 degrees. Dutch standard, de it impossible for us to commue in that line. We did not propose to be driven out of business, so e built this refinery. We have the newest and besof machinery, and hold patents on processes cill comble us to amble sugar at lowest cost.

"We have no connection whatever with the Ameri

an Sugar Refining Company, and I may as well tell you that we cannot be bought up or controlled by that r any other concern. We are going to make refined ugar, and we shall find a ready market for every sugar, and we shall find a ready market for every barrels we can produce. We shall start up with 2,000 barrels a day in that single building; when all the buildings are completed we shall have capacity for 5,000 barrels a day. No, we are not building to com-pete with the American Sugar Refining Company. We are simply doing it for business. We are not going to light with anybody; we are going to make sugar and cell sugar.

A WHOLE FAMILY SUFFOCATED.

ONE WOMAN AND THREE CHILDREN FOUND DEAD

The danger to human life in case of fire in a house even where the way of escape is easy, was shown in the suffocation of an entire family in a little one-story. end-attic dwelling at No. 57 East One-hundred and eighteenth-st. early yesterday morning. Mrs. Anni-Broderick, a widow, twenty-six years old, moved into the place, which is little better than a shanty, a few reeks ago. With her were her two children, Mamle, five years old, and Richard, three years younger. She had charge of an infant called Johnnie, who was

a foundling, nine months old. The woman's husband dted two years ago, and she was obliged to support herself and her children. He received \$10 a month nursing the infant, taken from the founding asylun in East Sixty-seventh-st. The little dwelling is owned by P. J. Thurley and is in the rear of his liquor store se against it is a low stable shed and only a few feet from it is a shanty occupied by Bernard Me Phillips, a inborer, with his wife and five children.

Mrs. Broderick probably left a lamp burning in duing-room on the ground floor when she went to sleep on Wednesday night and the lamp started the fire in the early morning. The woman and children slept in the one attle room, which was reached by a rickety stairway. McPhillips was awakened by a peculiar noise at 3 a. m. and looked out of a window to see the adjoining shanty in flames. He awoke hi wife and children and they fled to the yard. They saw that only the lower part of Mrs. Broderick's home was burning. Knowing that the woman and children dept close under the roof, McPhillips shouted for Mrs ion feet above the ground. Probably she and the which arose from the lower story. There was no answer to McPhillips's shouts. He tried to break down the door and failed.

The firemen responded to an alarm quickly, and it took them only a few minutes to put out the fire in the little dwelling. When they got into the attle they found in one bed the fifeless bodies of Mrs. Broderick and the three children. The woman's face and arms had been burned slightly, but the bodies of the children had been toeched only lightly by the flames. The four persons had been sufficiented in their sleep, without doubt. Their corpses were removed to the Harlem Morgne. The damage by the fire did not exceed \$500. Mrs. Bristenick was a presty woman with invariant dark had which rended to her walst. Her neighbors said she was quiet and industrious. Her mother, Mrs. sufflying Louis ave.

HAWAHANS SAID TO WANT ANNEXATION. Son Francisco, July 7 .- Colonel Volney V. Ashford

e of the leaders of the Hawalian Protective League who was arrested in Honolulu May 17 with Rober Wilcox and a number of others on a charge of treason John D. Spreckels from Kahului. Ashford, in an Inter with the desire of Queen Liliuokalani to return to the constitution of Hawaii which was in force prior to

1887, and gave the sovereign the power of appointing melibers of the House of Nobles, no arrests would have been made. Ashford asserts that the present constitution and Government are unsatisfactory to the Hawaiian people, and that they are as a rule favorable to the annexation of the islands to some other Power, the United States being the first choice.

FOR PROGRESS IN JUDAISM.

SOME RADICAL REMARKS FROM A RABBI.

PROGRESS OF THE CENTRAL CONFERENCE-DE-BATE ON THE RECEPTION OF PROSELVIES.

Before the Central Conference of American Rabbis. thich is holding its sessions at Temple Beth-El, at Pitth-ave, and seventy-sixth-st., has adjourned many important and radical changes will be made in the rvances and coremonies of the Hebrew faith, as far as the rabbis of this association are concerned. attempt was made yesterday to abolish the initiatory rites for provelytes, and those who favor the change hope to carry the measure this morning. The repor recommended that Jewish rabble in the presence of two associates be permitted to receive selytes without the initiatory rites, provided such ersons are of good character and believe in God and in the mission of Israel.

so radical a change called forth much opposition and those who did not favor it secured a postponement of the final vote until this morning. An amendment to a resolution, embodying Dr. Wise's report, was voted It was proposed to amend the resolution to read "the president and vice-president of the congregation and ten Jews," instead of "two associates," Those who wish to aboll h the initiatory rites for proselytes say that, although the ceremonles have been elebrated for centuries, there is nothing in the canons for the rubbinical law which authorizes their use.

One of the boldest defences of Reformed Judalsm ever made was the address of the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, which was delivered before the Conference yesterday afternoon. "Reforemd Judaism." he said, "has neve contemplated any measure not based on the three-fold principle of unity; the unity of God, as against those ideas which becloud true monotheism; the unity of nankind, as opposed to all exclusive and conceited tribalism; and the unity of Israel, as against fanatical and zealoffe separation. Con-ervail-m, as applied to strict orthodoxy, is a catchword for the masses. has no basis or meaning. But for reform, would have perished, as did Moab and Edom | Reform is the solution of the great problem of history. In tead of denouncing Piblical criticism, every progressive Jew should gladly esponse the idea that Divine Revelation did not die with Moses, nor inspiration with the last prophet, but that it is a living power welling up with an ever new force.

"The lenders of reform represent the battle of reaon and progress against the stability of the schools which had tradition for their sole argument. The ralls between Jew and Gentile and between Jew and Jew. Who is so dull and unjust as to withhold from reform that it made Judaism respected and respecta ble! The element of the Jews which rallied about the banners of reform raised Judalsm from a rather low sition and brought about all that is to the glory of American Isamel."

The Executive Committee of the Confere instructed to co-operate with a committee of Jewish rabbis appointed by the World's Fair directors to arrange for the representation of the Jewish faith at Congress of Religions to be held at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The report of the Committee on Cremation recommended that no rabbi should refuse to officiate at a cremation on the groundthat it was anti-Jewish and irreligious. The report all be considered to day. The revised ritual will be discussed this morning. Sessions of the Conference will be held until sunday. The Conference termon will be preached in Temple lieth-El this evening by the Kev. Dr. Henry Lerkowitz, of Kansas City.

NO LIGHT ON THE ANDERSON MURDER.

THE CORONER'S JURY RETURNS A VERDICT OF DEATH BY AN UNKNOWN HAND.

Perth Amboy, N. J., July 7 .- Coroner Burke and his jury met at the City Hall, at 10:39 o'clock this mern ing, and resumed the inquest in the case of Herta Mary Anderson, the pretty sixteen-year-old Swedis girl who was found murdered in the woods between Perth Amboy and Woodbridge about a month ago Although a number of witnesses gave additional testi mony, nothing was brought out to show who murdered the girl. Detective Howell said that he had had the knife found near the body thoroughly examined nothat the stains on it were not human blood.

Coroner Burke then submitted the case to the fury which retired to deliberate at noon, and returned at 12:30 with the following verdict: "That Mary Hert. Anderson came to her death by a platel and a knife ound, either of which was sufficient to cause deat! and inflicted by a hand or bards unknown to the jury. Harry schipf, the young man who was arrested of suspicion of having committed the marder, is still

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION Narragansett Her, R. L. July 7.-It was "English

tay" at the American Institute of Instruction here tomy. The exercises opened with a selection by the chubert quartet, of Boston. Miss Ellen Hyde, principal of the Framingham State Normal School, read : pat of the framingam saw paper on "English in the Common Schoots. "The vocabulary, composition and literature," she said, "and the departments of English most deserving of emphasis and most in used of it at the present time. The voacter. The man of a rich vocabulary is a man o many resources and of wide interests. A mengre cabulary means a narrow rance of thought," samuel Thurber, master of the Girls' High School, Boston, fel-Indiper, master of the Three Parts of English study: Their Correlation in secondary Teaching.* He said that the ferm English as used in education denoted three distinct studies—composition, language and literature. The teacher of English should have for his function the scientific teaching of the language and the literature. Nothing but the dissemination of correct views of language and its laws will lift teachers above the reproach that they are the deadliest foes of the

restor Location Sears, of Brown University, on "English Composition in Colleges," and by Professor Charles F. Johnson, of Trinity Colleges, on "The Development of Liferary Poste in College Students," After a general discussion the institute adjourned until evening.

A LECTURE ON MUSIC AT AVON BY-THE SEA. Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., July 7 (Special).-The ex reises of this, the second day of the Scaside Assembly consisted of the starting of the regular class work for the summer, and of a lecture at 3 p. m. by Frederick Dean, whose subject was "Early Christian Melodies." When music was divorced from poetry in Greece, said the speaker, they both declined. Greek song was secure as long as the Greek tragodles were played. But when the depraved popular taste called for a lower class of amusement, music and poetry fell. music, as long as Rome remained pagan, never reached the stage of perfection arrived at in Greece. In the time of Nero the court musicians wrote overtures that lasted just the time it took the tortured Christians in the Emperor's banqueting hall to expite. The Roman Christians were thus led to hate the beautiful ness of the catacombs, soon turned into solemn, mournful chants. Ambrose, Pope from 353 to 384 A. D., simplified the old chants. But the greatest service to music was rendered by Pope Gregory, in the sixth century.

To illustrate the lecture, a Greek dance, the Gregorian tenes and an Ambrostan chant were played by Mrs. Bush, while Mrs. Denn sang a Roman song and "Hear Ye, Israel."

A BRITISH STEAMER SEIZED FOR SMUGGLENG San Diego, Cal., July 7.- The British steam Eliza Edwards was saized by officers off Point Loma vesterday, and brought to this port last night. It is alleged that the schowier, which was cleared from Vancouver June 22, is cognect in smuggling oplum and Chinese, but no systematic search of her hold has yet been made Captain Brahem, who arrived by rail, is in the city, and asserts he will have no difficulty in proving that his schooner is not a smuggler. The customs officers say the contraband cargo was landed in Senta Barbara a few days ago. Collector Osborne attempted to head off the vessel, but lost her in the for. The chase has been continued all the way down the coast from Vancouver.

One thing is Certain-PainKillerKillsPain

There are many kinds of Pain, There's only one Pain killer (Perry Davis)! It is soid everywhere. Buy right now, and be prepared.

BOUTING AN ARMY.

How the Worst Invasion of Modern Times is Abec-Intely Overcome Hints of Great Value,

When men or women feel depressed or debilitated at the present day, it is common to say, "I think I have malaria." What is malaria! It is only germs that get into the body; germs that thrive and increase unless they are killed; germs that worm themselves all through the system; germs that ruin the health and undermine the life. They are aggressive, they feed upon the body, they must be killed. Many things which have been advocated for killing these germs will not do so. It has been thought that quinine would accomplish this, but many people can-not take quinine; it disagrees with them, it often not take quinine: It disagrees with them, it often nauscates. It is known, however, that pure spirits taken in moderation will kill and entirely exterminate the worm army of germs which ever invaded the system. They cannot withstand it. Under the influence of pure stimulants the germs are killed, and the body is strengthened to expel them from the system, and thus restore the It should not be understood, however, that all spirits

will do this, few will. It requires something specially pure, and specially designed for this purpose, and that is precisely what Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is. It is a precisely what Duffy's Price Matt Whiskey is. It is a scientific, medicinal preparation. It does not rank with the ordinary whishties but is specially designed for fortifying the body and repelling disease. It has the highest endorsements of doctors and scientists; it is highest endorsements of doctors and sentences; it wonderfully popular because it is so efficient and power. ful. Do not be deceived into the use of any other, for there is no other preparation upon the market that can accomplish what is accomplished by Duffy's Pure Mark. You will find that it is kept by reliable druggists and

THE COURTS.

NOW FOR THE TUNNEL RAILROAD. THE COURT DECIDES THAT NO OBJECTIONS ARD VALID AND THE HIGHEST BIDDER WILL GET THE FRANCHISE.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision confirming the report of the Rapid-Transit Commissioners in favor of building the proposed underground railroad on the lines laid down the original Enpid Transit Commission. The opinion is written by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and concurred in by Justices O'Brien and Patterson. The motion to confirm the report was made several days doners, and a number of counsel, representing different property-owners, argued against the confirmation.

All the objections of the property-owners are over ruled. Concerning the contention of the objectors that they were not protected from the damage which the building of the proposed road might bring about to the property along the line, the court says that these owners are amply protected by the law. There may be individual losses and embarrassments for which the law gives no redress, but such considerations cannot be used as Larriers to a great public improvement, otherwise none would ever be made.

"We are of opinion," the court continues, "upon on examination of the facts, that the success of the enterprise is not a question of engineering, but a mat-ter of finance; the engineering problems can be overome without any difficulty, providing the money is behind the engineer; and under the plan of constru tion adopted by the Repid Transit Commissioners, most, if not all of the objections which have been aised to the fact of the railread being constructed in a tunnel, will be obviated. In the first place, there will be no combustion in the tunnel in the production of motive power, which is a main cause of the vitiation of the atmosphere in the tunnel. In the next place, the cars will not be lighted either by gas or oil, and hence this source of pollution will be avoided; and furthermore, in consequence of the rapid movement of the trans, it will be impossible for air in the tunnel to stagnate, which is another prolific urce of pollution; and there seems to be no diffi

course of pollution; and there seems to be no diffi-culty whatever in successfully coping with the prob-lem of vertilation.

The assistant confineer of the Rapid Transit Com-mission was found at the offices, No. 22 William 4., vesterday afternoon. He sold that he had not yet neard of the court's decision. The commission will now proceed, as directed by the act of the Legislature, to draw up detailed plans for construction. The franches will then be sold at auction to the highest ladder. The commission will have only a general oversight, the read being built, owned and managed by a private company. The date upon which the franchise will be offered for sale cannot yet be decided.

SOME OF THE CHARITABLE BEQUESTS VOID.

The General Term of the Supreme Court handed town a decision yesterday modifying the order of the lower court in the contest over the will of William B. Ogden. Mr. Ogden died about fifteen years ago in this city, leaving property in this State, New Jersey and Illinois. By his will be provided that the excenture might cell the property in other States and apply the proceeds to carrying out the provisions of he estate was to be divided into twenty shares, and eat one and one-half of these shares should go to baritable institutions. The will said that the exburitable insitutions not by saw fit. They exercised this privilege and distributed the proceeds from the cates of property in other states. Then several of uve the will declared void, so far as the charitable ests were concerned. The lower court held that he charitable bequests were vold, and that the propwhich had been brought into this state by ale of property in other States must be governed by

the begnests to charitable institutions were vold. The General Term decides that the property which has been brought from other States must be gove taken as it existed at the time of the death of Mr. gden, and the mere bringing of the proceeds of the ales of the property in other states to this state does of change the nature of the property. The charitable equests, so far as they have mything to do with the orderty in this state at the time of the death of Mr. guen, are conceded to be void.

COURT CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court-General Term-Recess continued.
Supreme Court-Cambe s-Donoe Lewrence, J.-Motion memor, Nos. 1 to 34, cared at 11 o'clock.
Supreme Court-Special Term-Parts I and II-Adounced for the term.
Circuit Court-Parts I, II, III and IV-Adjourned for

Motions.
Superior Court—Trial Torm—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.
City Court—Spacial Term—Hefore McCarthy, J.— City Court-Trial Term-Parts I, II, III and IV-A4journed for the term.
Court of General Sessions-Part I-Before Smyth, R.,
and Assistant District-Attorney McIntyre-Nos. 1 to 30, inclusive.

Court of General Sessions—Part II—Before Fitzgerald, J.

and Assistant District-Attorney Weeks—Nos. 1 to 16, in-

INCIDENTS AT THE STATE CAMP Peckskill, N. Y. July 7 .- Many of the members of

the 14th Regiment, of Brooklyn, and the separate com pantes sat up until long after taps last night, enjoying the beautiful moonlight. The men seemed to be in a more serious mood and did not indulge in the frivolities of the previous night. This morning was cool and clear and guardmount and company drills were gone through with in an excellent manner. The drum corps did not like the recent order, depriving them of their chevious. They assumed them, apparently without suthority excepting that of the dram-major. As they did not hold any office by commission, they were ordered to remove the stripes. The 32d and other reginents were compelled to do the same thing last year. The Signal Service Corps of the 16th Separate Company this forenoon started out to give an exhibition of sig nalling with flags. A large excursion party is ex pected to arrive from Brooklyn this atternoon. visitors will witness the dress parade. Captain Lloyd, of the 21st Separate Company, of Troy, is officer of the day, and the guard is composed of Lieutenants O. F. Fury, of the 27th Separate company, and James Howa, of Company H, 14th Regiment. Some of the men in camp expect to visit West Point before they return home. The general health of the camp is good, there being few cases of illness

COL. H. CLAY KING TO HAVE NO NEW TRIAL. Jackson, Tenn., July 7.-The Supreme Court of Tennessee met here in adjourned session this morning. One of the decisions handed down overruled the motion of H. Clay King for a new trial. Colonel King, author of "King's Digest of Tennessee Laws." and a eading member of the Memphis bar, on March 10, 1891, met D. H. Poston, another prominent and popular lawyer, in the street and shot him down. The killing grew out of a sensational case in chancery. After a hotly contested trial in the Criminal Court at Memphis, Colonel King was sentenced to be hanged.

Leave New York at 8:30 a. m., arrive Chautauqua Assembly Grounds 8:00 p. m., by New York Central's Empire State Express.